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Small Fruits Index

CATALOGUE

OCT 2
U. S. Department of Agriculture

SNOW HILL NURSERIES.

All of the New and Standard Varieties.

W. M. PETERS' SONS
Successors to

W. M. PETERS, & SON,

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS,

WESLEY STATION, WORCESTER CO., MD.

Two Hundred Acres in Nursery Stock.

CATALOGUE

—AND—

PRICE LIST OF THE

Snow Hill Nurseries

W. M. PETERS' SONS,
Successors to

Near Snow Hill, Md.,

W. M. PETERS & SONS,

POST OFFICE ADDRESS:

WESLEY STATION, WORCESTER CO., MD.

CHRONICLE PRINT, MILFORD, DELAWARE.

Not in a spirit of egotism, but rather to show to the people that our Nurseries are not of the catch-penny class, we give the following facts. Several years ago we recognized the fact that the fruit belt of Delaware and Maryland Peninsula was moving south, and we concluded to anticipate the business and move accordingly. After a close scrutiny of all conditions necessary for a successful nursery, we selected a tract of land near Snow Hill, Md., which, we think, is especially adapted to the business. The farm contains one thousand and twenty acres, which we have improved by large barns, stables, storage barracks and other buildings. The nursery stock now occupies one hundred and eighty acres, and the orchards and small fruits embrace three hundred acres more—the balance is used for farming and wood land.

This being a new country for fruit trees, and our methods of culture and experience being from the older sections, our stock cannot fail to please the orchard growers.

The proprietors of this establishment being engaged in cultivating choice fruits for the market, their main object is to propagate principally those kind of trees and plants that experience has proven to be the most profitable for general cultivation, having regard to the quantity and quality of fruit produced. Our personal attention is given to the grafting and inoculation of trees; and to insure certainty of the kinds, scions are taken from bearing trees only.

In this selection we are governed by the opinions of the most eminent writers on the culture of fruit in America, of the most experienced practical fruit growers in all parts of the country, and the recommendations of the AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

We shall continue to propagate a large stock particularly adapted to the South.

Purchasers are respectfully informed that our prices for this season are as published in the following list.

Our trees will be found to be more than usually good, and every care will be taken to insure to each of our customers perfect satisfaction.

Terms, CASH on delivery of trees, or approved acceptance from unknown parties.

As all trees receive injuries, greater or less, in the transportation, it is the intention of the proprietors, unless otherwise ordered, that all trees shall be well packed, for which a small charge, sufficient to cover the expense, will be made.

The freight is to be borne by the purchaser, after the trees are delivered at our station.

Parties interested in or wishing to purchase trees, are invited to examine our stock.

All articles, after leaving our hands in good condition, are entirely at the risk of the purchaser, and no complaints allowed unless made within ten days after the receipt of plants.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

W. M. Peters & Sons.

Plan of an Apple Orchard.

Planted at Thirty Feet, Containing One Acre Filled in With Other Smaller Growing Trees.

48 Standard Apples, at thirty feet apart, marked thus, A.

35 Standard Pears, or Standard Cherries, marked thus, Y.

82 Dwarf Pears, Dwarf Apples, Dwarf Cherries, Plums, Peaches or Quinces, marked thus, H.

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FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

The apple is the most popular and most valuable of all hardy fruit. Its value on the farm can hardly be over-estimated, and when due attention is paid to the selection of kinds suited to location, having in view kinds suited to the markets you intend them for, it may be justly classed among the best for market value. It will flourish and produce well in almost any soil or situation where other crops will grow. Thorough culture, with free use of lime and potash, desirable.

The list of apples described under the head of Southern or long-keeping apples can hardly be over-estimated in value, in all sections where long-keeping apples are desirable, as in Maryland and Delaware, and in all sections south of here. Our country is full of large orchards which are planted to be mostly winter apples. East and West the same varieties are winter apples, but here they are all autumn apples; for example, the Baldwin is ripe here and all off on the ground from August 10th to September 1st, and can rarely be kept until Christmas, and our towns and villages are dependent on the East and West for their winter apples, when our soil and climate are suitable, and we could grow our own winter apples and make their culture profitable by planting proper kinds. I will here say to the planters of Maryland and Delaware, and many other sections South, we have planted already too many of the so-called winter apples, as they all ripen in the Fall, at a time when the markets are glutted, and they rarely bring enough to pay the freight on them, where the long-keeping apples would pay from $100 to $300 per

acre. For a time we should not plant the autumn apples for market; plant only the very earliest, good, market kinds, and long-keeping apples for market value South.

Sizes and Prices.

6 to 8 feet	20c. each,	$16 per 100,	per 1000
Extra size, 8 to 10 feet	30c. each,	20 per 100,	per 1000
3½ to 6 feet	15c. each,	10 per 100,	per 1000
Crab Apples—4 to 6 feet.	30c. each,	20 per 100,	per 1000

Apples by Mail.

I am now prepared to furnish small, healthy trees, say from 1½ to 3 feet, all of the desirable kinds named in my descriptive catalogue. No charge for packing or postage, and trees guaranteed to hand in order. No order filled by mail for less than $1.00. Price of apple trees by mail 20 cents each, except where otherwise quoted for new varieties. No charge for packing or postage.

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APPLE TREES.

My stock of apple trees comprises all the leading and popular sorts, and are unsurpassed in vigor, thrift and hardiness.

SUMMER APPLES.

Yellow Transparent—Fruit above medium size; yellow; valuable as an early variety for market ripening; a week to ten days in advance of Early Harvest. Price, 30 cents each; $2.50 for ten.

Early Strawberry. (Red Strawberry)—Medium size; mostly covered with deep red; tender, almost melting, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower, and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Middle to the end of August.

Early Harvest—Above medium size; round, bright straw color when ripe; slightly acid; a universal favorite, and should be in every collection. Tree grows moderately; very productive. Ripens last of July and through August.

Red Astrachan—Rather large, roundish, narrowed towards the eye; nearly covered with a deep crimson; moderately juicy, with an agreeable rich acid flavor; very handsome, bears abundantly. A few days later than Early Harvest. Ripens through August.

Early Sweet Bough—Large, oblong, ovate; pale greenish yellow; a rich, sprightly sweet. The earliest sweet apple worth cultivating. Tree grows moderately and bears abundantly. Ripens from the middle of July to the middle of August.

Williams' Favorite—Large, oblong; light red, nearly covered with dark red; flesh yellowish white, mild and agreeable; a good market variety. Tree a moderate grower. Ripens from the last of July to the first of September.

Townsend—Very large and fine, striped with dull red; one of the best for all purposes. August to September.

American Summer Pearmain—Medium size, oblong, striped and spotted with red; pleasant sub-acid flavor; much esteemed. Trees grow slowly, needs high cultivation; does well on sandy soil. Matures from the middle of August to the last of September.

Carolina Red Jnne--Size small; color red. Ripens last of June.

Orange, or Summer Pound Royal—Large greenish white, covered with dots; flesh white fine-grained, mild, sprightly, sub-acid. Trees very productive. A valuable market variety. Late summer and early autumn. Popular in New Jersey. In some sections known as the Orange pie apple.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Fall Pippin—Very large, roundish, a little flattened, sometimes ribbed; rich yellow when ripe; very tender and mellow; rich aromatic flavor. October to December.

Duchess of Oldenburgh--A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality and esteemed by many for the dessert. Tree a vigorous, fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer. September. Succeeds well in the Northwest, where most varieties fail.

Maiden's Blush--Medium to large, somewhat flattened; a clear lemon yellow ground, with a bright red cheek; quite acid; excellent for cooking and drying. Bears young, regularly and freely. Matures beginning of September to the last of October.

Rambo--Medium, flat, pale yellow, streaked and marbled with yellowish red; a rich, mild, sub-acid flavor. October to December.

WINTER APPLES.

Baldwin--Rather large, roundish; striped with yellowish red and crimson on yellow ground; mild, rich, sub-acid, high flavor; vigorous grower and bears abundantly. November to March.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.)—A large, handsome striped apple, of good quality. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Fallowalder—Very large, round or slightly conical, of regular form; skin smooth, yellowish green with a dull red cheek; flesh greenish white, fine-grained; fruit uncommonly fair; very prolific, which renders it highly profitable for orchard culture. November to January; if picked early, till March.

Grimes' Golden. (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality; equal to the best Newtown Pippin; medium to large size, yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive; originally from Virginia; grown in Southern Ohio. January to April.

King of Tompkins County—Large, broad, yellowish red, shaded and striped with crimson; rich, vinous, aromatic, sub-acid flavor. Tree very vigorous, and bears abundantly almost every season. December to April.

Long Island Russet—This apple excels all others of its season as

an abundant and constant bearer; its enormous crops often breaking the trees; a vigorous and upright grower, and deserving a place in the smallest collection. January to April.

York Imperial, or Johnson's Fine Winter—Medium size, truncated oval, angular; skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer and hangs well on the tree. It is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. We cannot say too much in favor of this apple. All things considered, it is scarcely second to any in the catalogue as a profitable orchard variety. February to April.

Newtown Pippin—One of the most celebrated of American apples on account of its long-keeping and excellent qualities, and the high price it commands abroad; but its success is confined to certain districts and soils. It attains its greatest perfection on Long Island and the Hudson. In Western New York and New England it rarely succeeds well. It requires rich and high culture. Tree a slow, feeble grower, with rough bark. November to June.

Nansemond Beauty—If this apple proves to be what its introducers claim it to be, it will be one of our most valuable winter apples.

Smokehouse—Fruit above medium, oblate; skin yellow, shaded splashed with dark red; flesh yellowish, rather firm, juicy, crisp, rich; a good bearer. September to February.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, roundish; dark green, juicy; a lively, rich, acid flavor; nearly a universal favorite, and first-class fruit; does poorly south of middle Ohio and Pennsylvania. November to March.

Russet, Roxbury or Boston—Medium to large, flattened; a dull green, with brownish russet; a rich, sub-acid flavor; an excellent and very popular market fruit; a great bearer and late keeper. January to June.

Smith's Cider—Large, pale yellow and red, changing to deep red; tender, juicy, sub-acid, The tree is a fine, good grower, producing heavy crops of fine apples. November to February.

Winesap--Everywhere esteemed as one of the best and most productive of the late varieties; succeeds well in a great variety of soils. Extensively cultivated for market, and regarded in the South as the best keeping winter apple. Keeps till May.

Rome Beauty—Fruit large, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with stripes and shades of bright red; flesh yellow, juicy, crisp, sub-acid. Tree a moderate grower; popular in the Southwest. October and December.

A SELECT LIST OF POPULAR SOUTHERN OR LONG KEEPING APPLES.

This list should be planted more extensively in Maryland and Delaware than the Western kinds, where parties expect to get a winter or good keeping apple for home or farm use, and for the supply of the local towns and villages, where thousands of bushels of them would be consumed an-

nually, and at good prices, if to be had. For many years the towns and villages in Maryland and Delaware have no apples unless the merchants buy and bring in Western apples. This would not be the case if farmers would pay proper attention to varieties, and buy their fruit of responsible parties.

Holladay—A new Virginia apple; yellow and good. February.

Lawver. (New; origin, Platte County, Mo.)—Large, roundish flat, mild sub-acid, very heavy and hard, beautiful dark red, the handsomest of all the extra late keepers; very valuable as a late market sort. Tree a vigorous, good grower, very hardy and bears well. This variety is to-day the most promising late market apple before the public. January to June.

Mann Apple—Fruit medium to large; skin deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red; flesh yellow, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; good to very good. Ripe January to April in New York State; keeps until July; desirable apple South, or where long-keepers are desirable.

Nero—A very beautiful winter apple. Tree a good grower and profuse bearer. Extremely popular in New Jersey, where it is sought after and planted largely. Prized for its good size, fine appearance and remarkable keeping quality I should say this apple was a seedling of the Carthouse, retaining all the good qualities of its parent, but much larger in size. No orchard in Maryland, Delaware, or the South can afford to be without this apple, where a long-keeper and a good and beautiful apple is desirable.

Rawle's Jenneting—A Virginia apple of very good quality. This variety is noted for its peculiar habit of blooming later in the spring than others, often furnishing a full crop when other varieties have been destroyed by frost. Hence the synonym of Never-Fail, by which it is generally known in this region. Medium size, striped with dull red, and keeps remarkably well.

Limber Twig—A well-known Southern apple. About medium size; color dull, purplish red; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic; tree thrifty and very productive.

Milam—Rather below medium size, smooth, yellow, covered with marbled red and indistinct stripes; flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy; flavor sub-acid; tree a regular annual bearer. November to February.

Nickajack—An apple of high Southern reputation. Fruit large, roundish; skin striped and splashed with crimson; flesh yellow, tender, crisp, juicy, with a fine, rich, sub-acid flavor. November to April.

Culasaga—Rather large, yellowish, mostly shaded and striped with dark crimson; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, with a very mild, rich, almost saccharine flavor. January to April.

Pattie Grimes—Light red flesh; white, juicy, fine flavor; keeps well until May. Originated in Wicomico Co., Md.

Dominie—Large size, flat, striped with red; flesh white, juicy, firm; mild sub-acid, sprightly, pleasant flavor; keeps through winter into spring; a rapid grower and prodigious bearer. This variety is well deserving of extensive cultivation.

Abram—Medium, striped red; flesh rather firm, with an agreeable aromatic flavor; a good bearer and keeps well. April.

Carthouse—A handsome fruit from Virginia; a good table fruit from February to May. A very hardy, vigorous and fruitful tree; skin very smooth and handsome, richly streaked with red and yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich, tender and sprightly in spring; keeps until May.

Shockley—Medium, conical, always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or sub-acid flavor. Tree very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive; ripens in October, and has been kept until the following August. Although this apple cannot be classed as first quality, it produces large and regular crops, the fruit is uniformly of fine size, beautiful appearance, and the trees bear very young.

Stark—Large, greenish yellow, splashed all over with light and dark red. Its large size, fine appearance and fine keeping qualities make it valuable for Southern planting, or where long keepers are desirable.

McDonald—Medium to large, striped mostly red; fine quality. October to April.

Welford's Yellow—Orign, Essex Co., Va. A rapid grower and a great bearer; fruit small; yellow red blush; flesh tender, sub-acid. Keeps well until June.

Gibbs Apple—Medium to large; white, slightly shaded with brown next to sun; mild sub-acid, and one of the longest keepers in the list of long-keeping varieties, keeping in ordinary cellar until July and August, and the next season after produced. It is an accidental seedling found on the farm of Benjamin Gibbs, near Middletown, Kent Co., Del.

Lankford Seedling Apple—A seedling of great promise. Original tree now growing in the lot of a colored man, on Lankford Bay, Kent County, Maryland. Apple of large size, red and striped, and for Southern culture possesses more good qualities than any apple that I am acquainted with. Tree hardy and a good grower; bears annual crops; fruit of excellent quality; and its superior keeping qualities recommend it to all. Keeping until May and June with ordinary treatment, where the "Baldwin" raised in the same section will not keep longer than Christmas. No farmer or fruit grower should be without this apple.

Brooks' Pippin—Large, yellow, showy, juicy, rich and excellent; vigorous and productive. November to May.

Delaware Red Winter—Large size, bright red color, handsome, firm, brisk sub-acid, vigorous growth and bears young; admirable long-keeping qualities. Introduced by Mr. Wm. P. Corsa, of Sussex County, Del. Price, 75 cts. per tree; $5 per 10.

Stevenson's Winter—Medium to large; green, covered with bloom; flesh firm, juicy and spicy. Tree a fine grower and regular bearer. Keeps until May.

Yates—Size small; dark red with numerous gray spots; ripens in November and keeps until March; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and aromatic; tree a splendid grower and profuse yearly bearer.

Walbridge—This apple originated in the West, and is valuable for

its hardiness, productiveness, and late keeping in a cold climate. Fruit medium, oblate, regular; skin pale yellow when fully matured, shaded with red; flesh white, fine, crisp, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to May.

Piedmont Pippin—A Virginia apple, supposed to be a seedling of the Albemarle Pippin. Fruit large, roundish oblate; skin greenish yellow with some brown dots; flesh pale yellow, half fine, crisp, tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid. This is a high-flavored dessert apple, with which it combines the quality of long-keeping. November to March.

Pilot—A native of East Virginia; very large, rounded and regularly formed; noted for its fine keeping qualities; skin greenish yellow, striped and mottled with red; flesh yellowish, firm and rich, with a sub-acid flavor; most delicious; tree a vigorous grower. December to April.

Ivanhoe—Medium to large; well proportioned—just the prettiest form an apple can take—color, a deep golden yellow when mellow. Has been tested side by side in the same box with the Roxbury Russet, Romanite, Winesap, etc., and has out-kept them all. Flesh tender; flavor excellent; tree vigorous; bears early and very abundantly.

CRAB APPLES.

Hewes' Virginia Crab—Size small, round, with dull red streaks on greenish yellow ground. This is the best cider apple known.

Waugh's Crab—Large, bright red, sweet, juicy, excellent, productive. Valuable for cider.

Hyslop Crab—Is perfectly hardy. Fruit crisp, sprightly acid flavor; color dark crimson, with a rich purple bloom, and hangs in beau tiful clusters. It is later than the Transcendent, and should be in every collection.

Montreal Beauty—Fruit large, roundish, oblate, bright yellow, mostly covered with rich red; flesh yellowish, rich, firm, acid; one of the most beautiful of all the crabs. September to October.

Winter Gem—Season From November to February.

Lady Elgin—Season from September to January.

Kishwanka—Season from January to June.

Red Siberian—Abont an inch in diameter, brilliant scarlet cheek on a pale yellow, red ground; very productive; and bears very young. Good for jelly.

Large Red Siberian—Much larger than the above; pale red and yellow.

Transcendent Siberian or Triumphant—Large and beautiful; very productive; best of all the crabs.

Yellow Siberian—Larger than common red; a fine, rich yellow. Productive.

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PEARS.

Standard, 1st class, ...	60c. each,	$50 per 100,	. . . per 1,000
" 2d "	35c. each,	30 per 100,	. . . per "
Extra large fruiting trees,	$1 to $1.50,	. . per 100,	. . . per "
Dwarf Pears, 1st class, . .	25c. each,	20 per 100,	. . . per "
Extra large fruiting trees, .	75c. each,	60 per 100,	. . . per "

Size—Standards of two or three years' growth are from four-and-a-half to 6 feet high. Dwarfs of two years average two-and-a-half to four feet. These are the most suitable size for safe transportation and planting.

Plant standards not less than twenty feet. Dwarfs will do as well at eight to ten feet, and may be advantageously used to occupy the spaces between the standards. They have the further recommendation of being earlier than standards.

SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlett, Beurre, Giffard, Blood Good, Brandywine, Dearborn's Seedlings, Dogene d'ete, Elizabeth Manning, Julienne, Kingsessing, Kirtland, Moyamensing, Ott, Madaline, Osband Summer, Washington.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Beurre d'Anjou, Belle Lucrative, Buffum, Beurre Bose, Beurre Clairgean, Beurre Golden, Clapp's Favorite, Dogenne Boussock Howell, Duchess d'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Lodge, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Napoleon, Onandago, Sickel, Sheldon, Urbanister.

WINTER PEARS.

Winter Nelis, Vicar of Wakefield, Lawrence, Triumph de Jodigne, Passe Colmar, Beurre Easter, Beurre d'Aremberg, Barronne de Metor, Glout Morceau.

	PER DOZ.	PER 100.
Leconte Standard and Dwarf, one year, . .	$ 7.50	$40.00
Keifer Standard and Dwarf, one year, . .	12.00	74.00

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PEACHES.

Peach Trees a Specialty.

To our patrons and all fruit growers. In issuing this, our twenty-seventh annual catalogue, we offer a list of new and well tested varieties of peaches, from the earliest to the very latest kinds, all of which have been well and fairly tested, except where noted otherwise in this description. We feel assured that the very early and the very late kinds we now offer, for years to come must be the most profitable market varieties to plant.

Briggs' Red May, High's Early Canada, Honneywell and a number of others, all extra early, have been more or less fruited in all sections where peaches do well; and we find, so far, the Early Alexander, Amsden's and Waterloo are doing the best in most sections. There is still a large list of Extra Early kinds yet on trial, and in a few years we may

be able to select a few of the very best, and discard the others, among the extra early sorts.

Among the extra late we still recommend Christiana, Brandywine, Wilkins' or Ringold Cling, Silver Medal, Bilyeu's Late October, Geary's Hold-on, Shipley's Late Red, Newington Cling, and Salway.

Most of the above ripen at a time when we have no large fine peaches.

Soil and Exposure.

Almost any soil that will grow good corn crops will grow good peaches.

Manures.

Stable manure always good; bone is good; and wood ashes or potash in some form should be used for peach trees; in no case put manure in the holes with the roots when planting.

Age of Trees.

Plant no trees more than one year from bud. We find our June budded trees which have made their growth in four months from budding, greatly preferable to the year old trees, always making larger trees at three years old in the orchard than the one-year-old tree.

We will be pleased to advise and recommend a proper list for any location, as we give several kinds in one ripening, when one, or not more than two varieties ripening at the same time is desirable in most cases.

Planting.

Plant twenty feet apart each way. Plough and prepare the ground as you would for other crops; mark out shallow one way, the second way use a large plow with a pair of good horses, and plow as deep as possible, running at least twice in each furrow. This saves digging holes with a spade and saves much labor in planting. Puddle roots of trees, or dip them in thick mud before dropping the trees at their proper places. Have a boy to hold the trees up in the center of each crossing, and no time need be lost in running backward and forword in sighting the tree, which consumes much time to no puspose. After planting plough to the trees.

After the trees are set out, trim off all branches and cut back the main stem to within 2½ to 3 feet of the ground. Trimming and cutting back should be done in the spring, even when planting is done in the fall. And when the new shoots push out, we pass over the orchard and rub off all the sprouts except what are wanted to make a well-balanced head, being careful not to let two sprouts start opposite each other, so as to avoid forked trees, as heavy weight of foliage and fruit causes them to split and ruin the tree. We plant corn among them for three summers; this insures good culture and gives you trees of good growth, with capacity to produce good crops the third and fourth years from planting. To secure good crops and good fruit, the orchard must be cultivated well each year to keep up good growth on the trees, as this year's growth of wood produces the fruit next year.

Cultivate each year and never sow orchards in grain or grass; plough shallow in spring and cultivate during summer. The wash we recom-

mend, if applied annually, will keep the borer away. Two-thirds of the diseases and premature loss of peach trees are caused by the borer.

The selection of varieties has been made with special reference to the quality of the fruit, combined with the greatest hardiness of the tree; and the market value of the fruit; those varieties showing a tendency to an early decline having been rejected from the list, and those which have succeeded best and lasted longest grown in large quantities.

We have been at considerable pains to have a selection of those varieties which have proved the most profiable to those growing fruit for market, and intend adding hereafter such as, on trial, prove to be especially adapted for that purpose.

We have many years made the peach a specialty. We hope still to excel in that particular branch, while we shall keep a full stock of everything usually found in a firsr-class nursery.

Plant 16 to 20 feet, according to quality of soil; give more room in good soil, always.

JUNE BUDDED PEACH TREES.

The June budded tree is a beautiful clean grown tree, particularly well rooted, taken up with all the roots and fibre, and in all cases, where tested, has proved superior to the tree grown in the ordinary way. They are peculiarly adapted for long carriage, via, mail or express.

By this principle of propagating, we have accomplished in one season what by the old process, requires two years to accomplish. The younger the tree attains a medium or first-class size, with matured wood and good fibrous roots the better. Trees standing in the nursery a long time become stunted, and do not retain their natural vigor. Large, overgrown trees, void of the requisite qualities, are unprofitable on account of high freights; and, for their general worth when set in orchards, young, stocky trees of fair size, well set with buds to form a properly balanced head, are always preferable.

They are grown or propagated on an entire new principle; the seed planted, the seedling grown and budded, then cut back and the bud started and grown to a good, healthy, clean tree, well headed and wood well ripened, the trees from 1½ to 2½ feet, strong and stocky, and are always taken up with tap roots and other roots. All perfect trees grown and ready for the planter in seven months, while it takes two years to grow a tree on the old principle. We claim the Jund budded tree, although small when set out, to be hardier, longer-lived, and more productive than the trees that are propagated in the old way. In removing older and larger trees from the nursery, the tap roots are always cut off from five to eight inches below the surface. This facilitates digging and planting, but it changes the future character of the tree. Now nature intended the Pear, Apple, Cherry and the Peach should grow with tap roots, so all would grow if the seed were planted and the seedling grafted or budded and let grow where the seedling comes up. But when you cut the taps off of a two or three year old tree they rarely tap again, but throw out lateral or surface roots, changing the whole character of the roots and tree. The peach tree becomes less hardy, more readily affected by drought, heat and cold. For twenty-five years in the great peach belt on the Delaware and Chesapeake Peninsula, we have had peach growers ask why it was that when our choice varieties of peaches came up from seed, true to name, such as Troth, Early York, Old Mixon, Crawford's Early, Late, etc., why these trees that come up in this way and are allowed to grow and bear where they come up, are so much

hardier, longer-lived, living and bearing fruit in many cases as long again as the large trees transplanted from the nurseries, bearing fruit when the trans planted orchards bear nothing. A long and careful observation has led us to know this to be the case, and we are fully satisfied from careful observation that cutting the the top root and changing roots all to surface roots is the cause of this wonderful difference. We claim this holds good in regard to the standard pears and apples. Also we claim for the June Budded Peach as stated above, it is hardier, longer-lived, and will bear fruit when trees propagated on the old plan will not bear, all owing to the fact that the tree is procured from seed in a few months, and when taken up, the tap roots and all other roots are taken up whole and perfect, and planted out again with tap and all roots perfect, and when it grows to be a large bearing tree, the tap roots are with it perfect as nature intended it should be. Again, the June budded trees, as a rule, when all else is equal, will be larger trees and have more fruiting capacity at a bearing age, say three or four years, than the old style of trees planted without tap roots. We could say as much in regard to apples—but one thing at a time.

It is hard to change old customs and usages. Again, our fruit growers will come to know that the cheap, or much-for-your-money principle will not continue to hold good as fruits become more plentiful and cheaper in our markets. In 1875, the year of the great glut crop on the peninsula, the man who started right, and kept right, made from $75 to $125 per acre, while thousands all around these few successful men sent their fruit to market, and the poor quality of the fruit to start with, and the slovenly manner in which it was put on the market, the first few shipments brought the owner in debt, and in thousands of cases they abandoned their crops and allowed their peaches to rot in their orchards. To be successful now, select only the very best kinds suited to the market you intend them for. Plant no more trees than you can attend to and grow properly, and gather and handle the fruit in a proper manner while ripening, for poor varieties of fruit or good varieties badly grown and badly handled, will not pay any longer. Even when our markets are full, good fruit will always command fair prices. We have in some cases sent as many as one thousand June budded peach trees at a time to one planter four thousand miles by mail, and to hand in good order. This is a great advantage to parties not living near railroads or express offices.

The late Col. E. Wilkins, of Kent Co., Md., one of the largest peach growers in this country, if not in the world, who has planted largely for several years of the June budded trees, and who has twenty thousand or more of trees propagated in this way, says that they are much superior to trees planted by the side of those grown in the ordinary way ; and that he would plant the June budded tree if he had to pay $30 to $50 per thousand more for them than the same kind propagated in the old way.

THE EVAPORATOR.

Since we have commenced to evaporate the soft or over-ripe fruit, and the cull or small sized, and the poorer varieties of the peach, it has saved an immense quantity of fruit that was formerly wasted, thereby saving large amounts of money to the growers of our country that was formerly lost or wasted. The evaporators now in use are mostly patented, or claim to be, and sold at very high prices. We want cheaper machines and those with more capacity. We find where three hundred baskets in twenty-four hours are claimed, that the growers can only turn out in twenty-four hours aboul two-hundred baskets.

We know many personally who are evaporating, and they say they clear more money on the poor cull fruit evaporated, than they do on the very best

fruit they ship. and there are orchards now being planted with a view of evaporating only, the supply of good evaporated fruit not being half equal to the demand. Now if each large grower had one or more evaporators, there would be no breaking down of the market in seasons of full crops.

The difference alone in freight charges between green fruit and the evaporated would be an immense profit to large growers.

The following rotation for ripening holds good in all sections. Keep in mind that young, thrifty, well cultivated trees will ripen later than old, neglected trees.

We will name here a list of varieties for a good rotating orchard, in order as they ripen. In this list you are picking and shipping fruit each day, from time you start until season is over. Some seasons two or three varieties may crowd each other, or ripen or lap close on each other. Those we name are all well tested iron-clad varieties, doing well, as a rule, in all sections, where parties plant largely and wish to ship a car load, 500 baskets each day, they should plant about 500 trees of each variety. The following lists can be varied to suit location or the fancy of the planter.

List No. 1.

Early Rivers, Troth's Early Red, Fleitas St. John, Large Early York, Crawford's Early, Reeves' Favorite, Old Mixon Free, Crawford's Late, Christiana, Beer's Smock, Shipley's Late Red, Wilkin's Cling.

List No. 2.

Mountain Rose, Foster, Moore's Favorite, Stump the World, Fox's Seedling, Brandywine, Silver Medal, Geary's Hold-on, Newington Cling, Bilyeu's Late October.

Sizes and Prices.

	PER 100.	PER 1000.
Extra size selected.	$10.00	$80.00
Peach Trees, No. 1, 3½ to 6 ft., 1 year old . .	6.00	60.00
Peach Trees, No. 2; 2½ to 3 ft., 1 year old . .	5.00	40.00
Peach Trees, No. 3, 1½ to 2 ft., 1 year old . .	3.00	25.00
June Budded, No. 1	5.00	40.00
June Budded, No. 2	4.00	30.00

Our trees are all grown from natural seed.

FIRST RIPENING.

In this, the first ripening, we have a long list, all claiming to be from eight days to three weeks earlier than Hale's Early,—all sufficient well tested to show that what is claimed for them in regard to time of ripening is correct.

Early Alexander—This peach originated in Logan County, Illinois, and put on the market by Messrs. J. Capp & Son. Of large size, good color and quality, and ripening two weeks before the Hale's Early. We have fruited this peach for years, and find it to come up to all that is claimed for it. One of the best extra early kinds.

Amsden's June—A new variety originated on the farm of Mr. L, C. Amsden, and possessing a combination of valuable points unequalled, we think, in any other fruit. It is large, beautiful and excellent, and

more fragrant than any other peach known. Ripens two weeks before Hale's Early, For years it has been fruited extensively in all sections of our country where the peach will thrive. The Early Alexander and Amsden's June resemble each other closely in all particulars, and both are good.

Waterloo—Medium to Large. Whitish green in shade, red or dark crimson in the sun ; a peach of great promise and said to ripen before Amsden June or Early Alexander.

SECOND RIPENING.

Hale's Early—Well known ; claimant for extra early honors and no doubt the parent of many new claimants for that position ; medium size, red with high color when exposed, good bearer but not reliable for profit.

THIRD RIPENING.

Early Rivers—Large ; pale straw color, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a rich racy flavor, Ripens four days earlier than Hale's Early. Seedling of Thomas Rivers ; description his.

FOURTH RIPENING.

Lady Ingold—Origin, Guilford County, N. C., claimed to be large, highly colored and resembling the Early Crarwford in size and general appearance ; freestone ; ripens immediately after Hale's Early.

Troth's Early Red—Has been largely planted. It is necessary to a regular succession, and being a good shipping fruit for an early variety must retain an important place.

Reed's Golden Yellow—Strong, erect growing tree ; fruit of medium size, color bright yellow, quality fair, skin tender ; ripens with the Troth's Early.

Mountain Rose—It excels Troth's Early Red in size and quality ; it will certainly take the place of that variety in standard lists. Ripens with Troth or right after. One of our best sorts.

Fleitas, or Yellow St. John—Large, roundish, orange-yellow, with a deep red cheek ; juicy, sweet and high flavored ; flesh yellow ; ripens with Early Tillotson and lasts longer. Origin, New Orleans. Identical with May Beauty of Louisiana.

FIFTH RIPENING.

Large Early York—The very best of its season. Quite distinct from the Early York of the books ; sometimes designated a "true" or "serate" Early York, which is not at all desirable as a market fruit. It is identical with Honest John, of New Jersey, and scarcely, if at all, distinct from George the Fourth, Walter's Early, Livingston, New York Rareripe, and Early Rareripe of some.

SIXTH RIPENING.

Foster—Considered one of the very best peaches of American origin; was originated near Boston. Yellow freestone; it is a very large, round peach, fully as large as Crawford's Early, and of much better quality; the

fruit running uniform in size. Ripens with Early York or a few days before Crawford's Early.

SEVENTH RIPENING.

Crawford's Early—A magnificent, yellow-fleshed, American Seedling Peach. The trees are moderate growers and very productive; fruit of large size and highly colored. Ripens at the right time to fill a season between Large Early York and Old Mixon Free. The true old-fashioned Crawford's Early has become almost extinct, and we find no true Crawford's Early in our orchards, but instead, a small, dark red, yellow flesh Melocton that has been propagated and planted extensively for Crawford's Early, erroneously. The true Crawford's Early is a valuable market peach, which we have, true.

Conkling—Originated in New York State; medium to large, yellow, freestone, ripens near the Early Crawford.

EIGHTH RIPENING.

Reeve's Favorite—Fruit large, roundish, inclining to oval, with a swollen cheek; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting with a good, vinous flavor. Freestone. Fruit sells at a high price. One of the very best peaches. Has not its equal for fine quality or market value. Should be in every orchard and garden.

Wilkins' Early—Origin Kent County, Md., color bright yellow, free stone, uniform in size and heavy bearer.

NINTH RIPENING.

Moore's Favorite—It is somewhat similar in appearance to Old Mixon; ripens two or three days earlier. Fruit much larger. Not so free a bearer as Old Mixon. One of the finest peaches of its time of ripening.

Old Mixon Free—This variety has all the qualities of a superior market peach, and in a greater degree than any other peach. It excels, particularly, in the necessary qualities for shipping. Uniformly large size, sprightly flavor, bright; handsome color. Freestone. White flesh, with beautiful blush.

Stevens' Rareripe—Large, white flesh with red cheek, fine flavor and quality, freestone; resembles the Old Mixon Free.

Thurber—A new variety, which originated with Mr. Berckmans, of Georgia. It is said to carry well and is of good size and fine flavor. Fruit large; freestone; flesh white, mottled with pale red and carmine.

Red Cheek Melocoton—Large, roundish oval with swollen point yellow with red cheek, flesh deep yellow, red at the seed, freestone; ripens slightly in advance of the Crawford's Late.

Wheatland—Free; averages very large; productive; tree stout and steady grower. The showy appearance of the fruit makes it a valuable market sort.

Lemon Cling—Large, lemon shaped, flesh firm, rich and vinous.

TENTH RIPENING.

Magnum Bonum—Large, yellow freestone, ripens near the Late Crawford.

Beers' Late—A seedling of Crawford's Late, with which it ripens and from which it differs only in being smaller and a more regular and abundant bearer.

Hill's Chili—Origin, Monroe County, N. Y., fruit small, yellow, downy, very productive but inferior; does well in some sections but not on the Delaware Peninsula.

Mary's Choice—Large, yellow with red cheek, fine quality, freestone; rather shy but not so much as the Susquehanna.

Columbia—Very large yellow freestone; resembles the Susquehanna in appearance and time of ripening.

Susquehanna—Origin, Pennsylvania; yellow fleshed; freestone with beautiful red cheek; sweet and juicy, with rich, vinous flavor; rather a shy bearer but splendid peach.

Chinese Cling—Fruit large, roundish oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor.

Late Mixon—Ripens with Crawford's Late. A regular bearer. Resembles Old Mixon in color, but later.

Wager—Very large, yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side. Ripens last of August; juicy and of fine flavor. Origin, Miller's Corners, Ontario County, New York, in which vicinity it has been thoroughly tested for ten years, and bears uniform and large crops, even when other sorts fail. Named after the person on whose farm it originated.

Crawford's Late.—Almost universally cultivated as the best of its season, and as a yellow fleshed peach is certainly unequalled in quality, and holds the first rank as a profitable market fruit in its season.

Stump The World—Resembles Old Mixon Free in appearance. Large size, excellent quality; one of the most popular where known, but not so extensively disseminated as the foregoing.

Ward's Late Free—Holds the same rank in quality, being white-fleshed, superior quality, juicy, rich, sweet, high flavored.

ELEVENTH RIPENING.

Fox's Seedling—A very valuable peach, ripening at a time that makes it desirable aside from its size, fine quality, good shipping qualities and market value; white flesh, freestone, beautiful red cheek.

Carroll's Late Yellow—Large, yellow flesh, freestone, originated in Maryland.

Prize—Large, yellow. freestone, profitable late sort and very popular where known.

Temple's Late White—Good bearer and desirable for canning.

Globe—An accidental seedling from Pennsylvania, which may very properly be called an improvement upon Crawford's Late. Its size, beauty and flavor have caused it to be in popular demand, and, although a comparatively new variety, its claims are so just and so well sustained by the opinions of good and experienced horticulturists, that it cannot fail to make a satisfactory record in the minds of all who fairly test it.. The tree is a rapid, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer. Fruit exceed-

ingly large, globular in form, maintaining its size uniformly. Of a rich golden yellow, with red blush; flesh very firm, coarse-grained, but juicy, yellow, shaded with a reddish tinge towards the pit. Free from the stone, of good quality, pleasant; luscious, rich and vinous. At its home it begins to ripen in the second week of September, and lasts till the first of October. Its good qualities have been such that it has never failed to take first premium when exhibited in competition with other varieties. It is also of good keeping qualities, the flesh remaining hard and firm after long exposure.

La Grange—Large, white, slight blush, freestone; ripens a little before the Smock.

Christiana, or Seedling No. 2—A beautiful and most delicious peach; freestone; very large, about the size and shape of Reeve's Favorite. This peach we discovered in a large and very old orchard in Maryland. It ripens between Crawford's Late and Smock, when there are some ten days during which the orchardists have no peaches to pick. This alone, saying nothing of its superior size and quality, must make this a very desirable peach.

TWELFTH RIPENING.

Beers' Smock—This variety is so very distinct in quality and time of ripening as not to be confounded with any other sort. Second in quality, but the most productive of all peaches, and one of the most popular for canning and evaporating.

Picquett's Late--Georgia origin; large, yellow, freestone, productive; ripens with the Smock.

Shipley's Late Red--This is one of the most beautiful of our late peaches. There were seven or eight hundred trees of this variety planted on Bombay Hook, near Smyrna, Del., by Mr. Wickersham. Owing to the fine appearance of this peach and the high prices it has commanded in the Philadelphia and New York markets--the very best test it could have—it has become very popular throughout Delaware and Maryland, where known. The fruit is of large size and white flesh, with beautiful blush; the tree is vigorous and very productive.

Silver Medal—Large, white; freestone, white at seed. Tree hardy and a great bearer. In the great glut crop of 1869 it sold readily in New York at $3 per basket, where the Crockett's White and Smock sold at the same time from 75 cents to $2.25 per basket. Popular wherever known. Planters are putting this peach out instead of Crockett's White.

Chair's Choice—A late yellow-fleshed sort; originated in Anne Arundel Co.; Md., and is so beautiful and otherwise desirable that the disseminator says he paid $1,000 for the privilege of introducing it. It is claimed to be of largest size, deep yellow with red cheek, freestone; flesh firm, and in quality unsurpassed either as a dessert fruit or canned. Ripens about five days after the Smock; tree a strong grower and heavy bearer. Where it originated it has created much excitement and is being planted in large numbers, as the fruit sells at double the price of the Smock and other very late varieties.

Irland's Choice—A white freestone, ripening after Smock; good bearer and popular where known.

Shuester's Choice—Large yellow freestone; very popular in Kent Co., Md. Ripens after Smock.

Brandywine, or Seedling No. 1—A peach resembling Crawford's Late—evidently an accidental seedling of that variety, and a justly popular peach. Brandywine, however, possesses one quality which will render it more profitable than Crawford's Late, viz: its time of ripening, which is three weeks later, coming in with Smock. It is fully as large as Crawford's Late, is yellow and freestone. This peach no fruit grower can afford to be without. Variety well tested. We shipped this fruit in the fall of 1875, and it brought readily $1.50 per basket, when Smock sent from the same orchard brought only 20 to 25 cents per basket.

Steadley—Medium to large, greenish white color, flesh white to the stone; ripens after the Smock.

Seedling No. 1—Large white peach. Ripens late. Red centre, with mottled cheek and very sweet to the taste.

Townsend—Large yellow freestone, ripening just before Smock.

THIRTEENTH RIPENING.

Smock Cling—Medium to large, yellow, productive, good; chiefly valuable for canning and preserving.

Wilkins. (Or Ringold Mammoth Cling.)—Ripens with Late Heath but almost double the size; clingstone, beautiful blush. This fruit is growing on the fruit farm of Colonel Edward Wilkins, at Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland. Mr. Wilkins thinks this among the most profitable varieties in cultivation; some seasons selling as high as $8 per crate in Baltimore market. Seedling of Heath Cling.

Late Heath Free—Fruit large; skin white or cream with faint blush.

McColister Late Yellow—Resembles Smock; fruit large; ripens 5 days after Smock. Valuable where late kinds are desirable.

White Heath Cling—One of the finest canning peaches; good size; of lemon shape; tree good grower and an excellent bearer.

Newington Cling—A celebrated English Cling; an old variety which possesses many good qualities, and should be more extensively grown. Ripens with or later than the Heath Cling. It is for market value much superior to any cling we know here. The trees of this variety frequently bear full crops when all other varieties fail to produce any fruit, owing to the late frosts. Should be in every orchard where planted for profit.

Newington Free—This peach is a seedling of the Newington Cling. We discovered it in Maryland some years ago. The party who owned the trees had obtained some seed of the Newington Cling from the Harrison farm, Chester River, Md., planted it, and set the young trees which it produced in orchard form. Among the number, one of them proved to be a freestone. In size, color, time of ripening, and in all respects resembling its parent, the Newington Cling—but not as good a bearer as the cling.

Geary's Hold-On—Large, yellow peach, seedling of the Smock; fruit larger; pale lemon yellow; freestone; ripens ten days after Smock; valuable when late kinds are desirable.

Salway—Large, late, yellow, freestone, beautifully mottled, with a brownish red cheek; very productive; high color; ripening about five days later than Smock. Of English origin. Peach of great promise. Some seasons over-bear, and should be thinned on the trees to have them always fine.

De Corse Heath—A mammoth white cling, ripening late, almost transparent. A very valuable sort. Origin Kent County, Maryland.

FOURTEENTH RIPENING.

Bilyeu's Late October—An accidental seedling; found in Caroline county, Maryland. Fruit large; flesh white, with bright red cheek; in size and appearance much like Old Mixon Free; ripening one week after Late Heath Cling. It has been fruited largely in Maryland and Delaware, and has proven valuable in all cases.

CHERRY.

2 year standard, 5 to 7 feet . . . 50 cts. each	$ per 100,	$ per 1,000
2 years early Richmond, 3½ to 5 ft. .40 cts. each,	per 100,	per 1,000
1 year early Richmond, 3 to 4 ft . 20 cts. each,	per 100,	per 1,000

LEADING KINDS.

Early Purple Guigne, Bauman's May, May Duke, Elton, Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Yellow Spanish, Napoleon Bigarreau, Holland Bigarreau, Governor Wood, Coe's Transparent, Early Richmond, Carnation, Morello, and many other kinds.

PLUM.

Trees from 4 to 5 feet high . . . . . 75 cts. each,	$ per 100
Trees from 3 to 4½ feet . . . . . 50 cts. each,	per 100

Coe's Golden Drop, Damson, Green Gage, Jefferson, Huling's Superb, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Magnum Bonum Yellow, Monroes, Peach Plum, Reine Claude de Bavay, Richland, Washington, Wild Goose, Newmans, De Caradene, Egg Plum.

APRICOTS.

Trees 3 to 5 feet high . . . . . 50 cts. each, $ per 100

Plant 12 to 16 feet apart each way.

Black, Dreda, Early Golden, Large Red, Moorpark, Persian, Peach Royal.

NECTARINES.

Trees 3 to 5 feet high . . . . . 40 cts. each, $ per 100

Plant 12 to 16 feet apart each way.

Albert, Boston, Early Violet, Elruze, Ford Napier, Pineapple, Red Roman.

QUINCES.

Orange or Apple, 2½ to 3½ feet, 1st class . . . 50 cts. each,	$40 per 100
" " 2 to 3 feet, " . . . 40 cts. each,	35 per 100

HARDY NATIVE GRAPES.

	each.	doz.
Lady Washington	$2.00	
Highland, 1 year	1.00	
" 2 years	2.00	
Brighton	75	
Moore's Early	75	
Prentiss	1.50	$15.00
Pocklington	1.50	15.00

	each.	doz.	100.	1000
Duchess	$1.50	$15		
Lady	75	5		
Elvira	75	6		
Concord	25	2	$10	$30
Clinton	25	2	10	25
Ives' Seedling	25	2	15	30

The following kinds 50 cents each and $4.50 per doz.: Wilder, Salem, Lindley, Gœthe, Merrimac, Berry, Agawam, Telegraph, Martha, Crevling, Delaware, Diana, Early Northern Muscadine, Hartford Prolific, Isabella, Norton's Virginia, Eumelam, Walter, Wordens, Salmon, or Champion.

BLACKBERRIES.

Wilson's Early, root cuttings	$2.00 per 100,	$15.00 per 1000
Wilson Junior, root cuttings		
Early Harvest	1.50 per 100,	10.00 per 1000

RASPBERRIES.

Hansel, transplanted	$2.00 per 100,	$15.00 per 1000
Hansel, sucker plants	1.50 "	12.00 "
Cuthbert, or Queen	1.00 "	6.00 "
Gregg Black Cap	1.00 "	9.00 "
Souhegan Black Cap	1.00 "	9.00 "

CURRANTS.

Verseilles	$1.25 per doz.	$10.00 per 100,	$50 per 1000
Red Dutch	1.00 "	8 "	40 "
White Grape	1.00 "	8 "	50 "
Cherry	1,25 "	10 "	50 "
Victoria	1.00 "	8 "	40 "
Fay's Prolific	3.00 "	22 "	

STRAWBERRIES.

We endeavor to handle our plants in the best manner. They are carefully cleaned, the roots straightened and tied in bundles of 50 each. Our plants are all taken up from beds that have never fruited, which insures nothing but pure and strong, healthy plants. Of the Strawberries fruiting the past season, the Hyslup proves to be ahead for earliness, and brings the most money per quart.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS.

	pr doz.	pr 100.	pr 1000.	pr 5000.	pr 10,000
Hyslup	50c.	$1.00	$3.50	$15.00	$25.00
May King	25c.	75	5.00		
Parry	25c.	1.25	10.00		
Jewell	2.00	5.00			
Chrystal City	25c.	50	3.00	12.50	20.00
Iron-Clad	50c.	1.00	3.00	12.50	20.00
James Vick	50c.	1.00	3.00	12.50	20.00
Manchester, P	25c.	50	2.50	10.00	18.00
Bidwell	25c.	50	2.00	8.75	15.00
Big Bob	25c.	50	2.00	8.75	15.00
Crescent Seedling, P.	25c.	50	2.00	8.75	15.00
Sharpless	25c.	50	2.50	10.00	18.00
Wilson's Albany	25c.	50	2.50	10.00	18.00

DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIETIES.

James Vick—Promises to be one of the few prizes of the many aspirants for public favor. It is said by the introducer, which claim is endorsed by some of the most eminent horticulturists of Rochester, N. Y., to be very firm, exceedingly prolific, of good and uniform size and shape, with color exceptionally bright and handsome, while the fruit is borne upon long, stout stems, is of fine quality and most enduring—remaining on the plants in good condition for days after ripe, a most valuable property. With me it is unusually uniform in size and shape, and enormously productive for a variety, having perfect blossoms. I think it of decided value especially for market. The plant is the personification of vigor and beauty.

Old Iron-Clad (Phelp's Seedling)—A very distinct and most promising variety, and if we are to accept the extravagant accounts of it, it would be difficult to estimate its value. It forms stools even larger than the Sharpless—and is so hardy in winter and drought-resisting in summer, as to have won the appellation of "Old Iron-Clad," while it is said to be early, the fruit of bright scarlet, very firm and large, of excellent quality, and produces in the greatest profusion. The solitary objection yet made to it is that of a gentleman in the West, who says, if it has a fault it is in the berries being too large.

Manchester—This has proved a vigorous grower, and borne an abundance of large, handsome and good flavored berries. It appears creditable to the introducers and will, we trust, be a valuable acquisition. The efforts made to crush this variety only made it more popular. We shall plant it largely, and we believe with profit. Peter B. Mead thus describes it: Form, oblate-conical; size large; color scarlet; flesh pink, but melting, with a rich sub-acid juice, and a decided aromatic flavor. Leaf-stalk, reddish, as are also the runners. Flower-stalk, stout. Flower pistilate or imperfect. Plant robust and very productive. Quality very good to best. The plant is seemingly well adapted to very light soils, and will doubtless find itself at home throughout the wide range of country, and prove itself to be especially valuable for market, whether near or distant.

Bidwell—Did well with us, making immense stools and a large quantity of good fruit. Vigorous and healthy. Large to very large; conical, regular; color, glossy crimson.

Crescent—A pistilate variety of great value for earliness, hardiness and productiveness. Here it is not surpassed for earliness, and brings high prices, and the quality is not objectionable, though somewhat inferior. Strawberries vary greatly with soil and different methods of culture and different seasons. While here it is not as good as I would like it, I can relish a dish at the early date when it comes. It passes in market for the Wilson, but is not as firm. It ripens rapidly, no white tips.

Sharpless—This grand berry has stood the test well. While it has the defects of irregular shape, some white tips, lack of firmness, and slowness of ripening, it is exceedingly vigorous, the largest of all, quite productive and of good quality. Taking it all in all, it is a grand, good

berry. It sells for the highest price and should be in every collection.

Big Bob—Pistilate. It has not fruited here, but it is said by some to be large and productive. Growing between Manchester and James Vick it shows the least vigor. We do not feel competent to express an opinion of its merits.

Hyslup—A perfect bloomer; originated with Mr. L. J. Hyslup, of Accomac county, Va. We have fruited it the two past seasons, and consider it the best early berry grown, ripening two to three days ahead of Chrystal City.

Chrystal City—A very promising berry for early shipment, and should be grown by all who make a business of growing berries for market.

May King—This also has proved a very valuable sort, and may be described as a Crescent with a perfect blossom. In fruit and plant it resembles the Crescent; of the same rampant growth and enduring foliage and extraordinary productiveness. Berry of the form and size of its parent, the Crescent, of the same clear, bright scarlet, with added firmness and apparent earliness. I am disposed to think it has come to stay, and is of the greatest value to the grower who prefers earliness and quantity rather than size.

Wilson (Albany)—Like many good people, it has had its day, and must yield the championship to younger varieties of greater vigor. I assume all knowledge of its productiveness of old as well as its superior shipping qualities and magnificent tartness. Although the most profitable still, with some, I must attribute this to the fact that such growers are not up to the times and awake to their best interests in not having tested the better varieties of recent introduction.

Jewell—Now being introduced, is very highly praised by all who have tested it. Pistilate, must be planted near some other sort to secure best results. "A seedling grown from seed of Jersey Queen or Prince of Berries. The plant is very robust and vigorous; season medium; size very large; color bright red, changing to crimson when very ripe; enormously productive; fine quality."

Parry—This remarkable Strawberry has the past season maintained its remarkable record of securing the first premium wherever exhibited. For four consecutive seasons it has been exhibited at the Strawberry Show of the Moorestown Agricultural Society. The past season it was placed upon the exhibition tables of the leading strawberry shows of the country, including New York, Mineola, Moorestown, Vineland and Providence, and was not only awarded the first premium in the class entered in all cases, but also "two special premiums and a sweepstakes." In brief, the Parry has accomplished the unusual feat of proving even more valuable than was claimed for it; for in addition to being uniformly large in size, beautiful, of fine quality, iron-clad hardiness and productive, it ripened early and manifested such vigor as to have endured the worst drought during fruiting season that I have ever known, with impunity; maintaining a vigorous growth and ripening its fruit as perfectly as though there had not been a dearth of moisture, while every other variety I had in fruit suffered severely. The ability of the variety to withstand drought is a feature of too great value to be overlooked; with berry growers at

the East, at least, as it has became the rule rather than the exceptions for dry weather to prevail with us during "Strawberry time." After the past year's experience with it, I have nothing to take from what I said a year ago, viz: "Without exception, all things considered, I esteem it the most valuable strawberry that has yet appeared before the public."

GOOSEBERRIES.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.	PER 100.	PER 1000.
Houghton's Seedling . .	15c.	$1.00.	$6.00.	$30.00.
Downings Seedling . . .		1.50.	6.00.	60.00.
Smith's Improved. . . .		2.00.	6.00.	60.00.

RHUBARB.

	PER DOZ.	PER 100.	PER 1000.
Victoria, Fine for table use	$2.00.	$5.00.	$35.00
Linnæus, Early and best for market .	2.00.	5.00.	35.00

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal, 1 year	$2.00 per 100.	$3.00. per 1000.
" " 2 and 3 years old . .		4.00 "

HEDGE PLANTS.

	PER 100.	PER 1.000.
Arborvitæ American, 2 yrs transplanted, 15 to 18 in's .	$10.00	$60.00.
" " 1 year transplanted	6.00	30.00.
" " 4 to 6 feet high	40 00	
Euonymous Japonicus, transplanted, 2 feet	20.00	
Hemlock Spruce, 1 year transplanted		
" " 13 to 24 inch's twice transplnted, fine	25.00	

	PER 100
Tree Box, an assortment of the different varieties, 12 to 24 inches	$30.00
Norway Spruce, 2 to 3 faet, twice transplanted, fine and hardy .	30.00
Dwarf Box, for edging	18 cents per yard.

SCIONS FOR GRAFTING AND BUDDING.

	PER 100	PER 1000
Apples	$ .50	$2.00
Cherries	1.00	2.00
Pears	1 00	2.50
Plums	1.00	2.50
Peaches, Buds	.50	2.00

PEACH SEEDS.

Southern Seeds, crop of 1888. Prices on application.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

ARBORVITÆ, (*Thuja.*)

HOVEYI, Hovey's. A dwarf growing variety compact with golden hue. Price, $1.00 to $1.50.

ORIENTALLIS, Chinese Arbor Vitae. Good for Hedges. 25 cents.

AMERICAN, (*Occidentalis.*) A beautiful native tree, with flat foliage ; grows erect ; highly prized for screens and hedges. Fine specimen trees, 50 cts. to $1.00 each.

GOLDEN, (*Aurea.*) A small, very compact and erect tree ; foliage of a yellowish blue ; very dense, regular growth, very beautiful. $1.50 each.

SIBERIAN. A superb tree with a heavier and denser foliage than the American, and darker green color. Price, 50 cents to $1.00 each.

BOX, (*Buxus.*) *Suffraticosa,* dwarf. The common variety for edging. Price 25 cents per yard.

TREE BOX. A large growing variety. Fine, but not so hardy.

FIR, (*Balsamea.*) American Silver or Balsam. An erect, strong growing tree ; remarkable for its very dark green foliage. Very ornamental. Price $1.00 to $1.50 each. *Pectinata,* European Silver. A fine tree and attains a great size. Larger in the leaf than the American and not so erect. Price, $1.00.

JUNIPER, (*Juniperus*). *Communis,* Common. A small growing tree or shrub. Price, 50 cents. *Hibernica,* Irish. A very compact, upright growing variety. Price $1.00 to $2.00. *Sueccia,* Sweedish. A very hard and ornamental small-size tree. Price, $1.00.

PINE, (*Pinus.*) *Austriaca,* Austrian. A spreading, strong-growing, hardy tree, with long, dark-green foliage. Quite distinct and valuable. Price, $1.00 to $1.50. *Sylvestris,* Scotch. Very thrifty, rapid growing, with bluish foliage. Price, $1.00 to $1.50. *Strobus,* White Pine. One of the most beautiful and delicate of the native pines; attains a great size. Price $1.

SPRUCE, (*Albies.*) *Alba,* White Spruce. More compact. Price, $1.00. *Canadensis,* Hemlock or Weeping. One of the most graceful and handsome of this class of trees. Foliage delicate, branches drooping. Price, $1.00 to $1.50 each. *Excelsa,* Norway. A magnificent, lofty, rapid growing tree. Branches quite pendant when it attains 11 or 12 feet. Very hardy. Grows vigorously in all soils and situations. Bears shearing. Makes a fine screen. Very desirable. Price, $1.00 to $1.50.

OSAGE ORANGE.

1 year old . . . . . 50 cents per 100. $3.00 per 1000
2 years old . . . . . 75 cents per 100. $5.00 per 100

DECIDUOUS TREES.

CAROLINA POPLAR. 12 to 14 feet, 50 cents each, $40.00 per 100.

ACER DASYCARPUM. Silver-leaved tree ; one of the finest of our native trees ; a rapid grower, 50 cents to $1.00.

NEGRUNDO LACINIATUM. Cut leaved Maple ; a variety of the Norway Maple ; quite distinct, $1.00.

PLATANOIDS. Norway Maple ; very ornamental ; broad leaved ; very hardy and distinct. 75 cents to $1.50.

PSEUDO PLATANUS, English Sycamore: beautiful shade tree, rich, dark foliage; fine form, 75 cents to $1.

PSEUDO PLATANUS, *Flo. var.*, English Sycamore; striped-leaved; very fine Price, $1.00.

RUBRUM, Red or Swamp Maple. Rapid grower. 50 cents to $1.50.

SACCHARINUM, Sugar or Rock Maple. One of the most desirable and common of the Maples ; noble form ; very ornamental ; valuable for its wood and production of sugar. 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents to $1.00.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM. English or Common Horse Chestnut. A very hardy, finely formed tree, with large spikes of beautiful white flowers, tinged with red. 75 cents to $1.00.

OHIOENSIS. Buckeye, or Smooth-leaved American. Pale yellow flowers; blossoms earlier than the other varieties. 75 cents to $1.00.

RUBICUNDA. Red-flowering. The fine and distinct red flowers of this tree render it one of the most beautiful of the ornamental trees. $1.00.

AMYGDALUS. *Flore pleno alba.* Double white flowering peach. *Fl. pl. rosea.* Double red flowering peach. A very ornamental, small growing tree, with beautiful double rose colored flowers. 50 cents each. *Fortuni*, double crimson flowering.

AURICULATA. *Farzerii*, leaves ear-shaped. This variety is not so common nor so beautiful as many of the others; it is also American; leaves large, light green, flowers greenish white; height 40 feet. $1.00.

BETULA. *Alba.* White or Common Birch. *Lenta.* Cherry or Pliant. $1.00. *Papyracea*, Paper Birch. Price. 75 cents. *Pumila*, Dwarf Birch. Price, $1. *Urticæfolia.* Nettle or Saw-leaved Birch. Price, $1.00.

CARPINUS. *American.* American Hornbeam. *Betula*, Birch-leaved Hornbeam. *Ostrya*, the Hop tree or Hornbeam. *Virginiana*, Virginia Hornbeam.

CERCIS, *Canadensis.* Canadian Judas Tree, or Red Bud. Similar to the following: *Siliquartrum album*, White-flowering Judas tree, European; Beautiful lilac flowers. Price, 75 cents. *Siliquartrum roseum*, red-flowering Judas tree. Beautiful light purple flowers, blooming in May.

CYTISUS, *Laburnum*, or GoldenChain. A very beautiful ornamental tree, with drooping yellow flowers.

CARYA, *Alba*, Shell bark. Well known. Price 50 cents to $1.

CASTANEA, Chestnut. This class of trees is interesting from the great size and age they attain, and valuable for their timber and fruit. Price $1.

WASH FOR TREES — ITS EFFECTS AND ADVANTAGES.

Take stone lime, slake and prepare as for ordinary whitewash, in an old barrel or box. Take enough at a time to make a bucket two-thirds full—proper consistency for ordinary whitewashing. Now add one pint of gas tar, one pound of whale oil soap dissolved in hot water, or one pint common soft soap, or one pound potash, or one pint strong lye from wood ashes, then add clay or loam enough to make a bucket full of the wash of proper thickness to be applied with a whitewash brush. If the trees have had the earth ridged up around them, take the earth away from around the collar, and apply the wash to the body of the trees, from the limbs to the ground or down the roots. Its advantages are: 1st. It will destroy the barklouse, will give the trees a bright, clean, healthy appearance. This wash will drive out all borers that may be in the trees, and the moth will not deposit eggs on or about the trees the same season the wash is used. All who grow apple, peach, dwarf pears, quince and ash trees should not fail to use this wash; don't fail to use it because not patented and sold at a high price. We have known cases where peach trees have been badly affected by the borer; they have all left, and the trees become healthy and vigorous with one application of this wash. Again, mice and rabbits will not girdle trees where this wash is used. Applying in May for borers and general benefit to the trees, and the late autumn as a preventive against mice and rabbits. Gas tar, applied pure, will kill trees.

Sweet Potato, Cabbage, Tomato, Egg Plant,

and all other vegetable plants for sale at low rates in their season.

ROSES, SHRUBBERY AND EVERGREENS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Correspondence Solicited.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard apples, not less than	30 feet apart each way.
Standard pears and rapid growing cherries	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello cherries	18 " " " "
Standard plums, peaches, apricots nectarines	16 to 20 " " " "
Quinces	10 to 12 " " " "
Pyramidal apples, pears and cherries	8 to 10 " " " "
Dwarf Apples	6 to 10 " " " "
Dwarf cherries, Duke and Morellos	10 " " " "
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 " " " "

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS PER ACRE, SET AT GIVEN DISTANCES IN FEET.

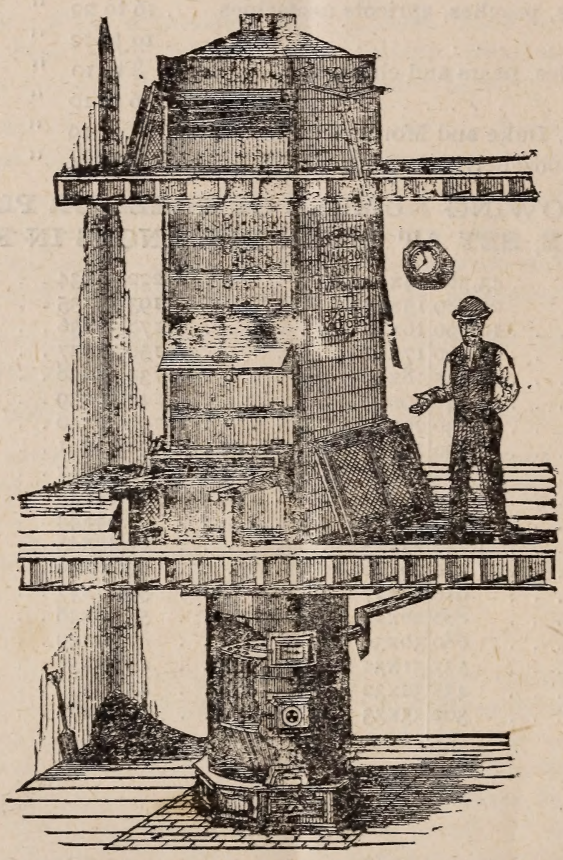
1x1	43,560	14x14	222	34x34	37
1x2	21,789	15x15	193	35x35	35
2x2	10,890	16x16	178	36x36	32
2x3	7,260	17x17	150	37x37	31
2x4	5,445	18x18	134	38x38	30
3x3	4,840	19x19	120	39x39	28
3x4	3,630	20x20	109	40x40	27
3x6	2,420	21x21	98	41x41	26
4x4	2,722	22x22	90	42x42	24
4x6	1,820	23x23	85	43x43	22
4x8	1,352	24x24	75	44x44	22
5x5	1,742	25x25	69	45x45	21
6x6	1,210	26x26	64	46x46	20
6x8	910	27x27	59	47x47	19
7x7	888	28x28	55	48x48	18
8x8	680	30x30	48	49x49	18
9x9	537	31x31	45	50x50	17
10x10	435	32x32	43	60x60	11
12x12	302	33x33	40	75x75	7

Grier's Patent "Champion"

FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

A careful inspection of the advantages possessed by this machine is all that is asked for it, as its superiority is at once evident to all experienced evaporators.

GEO. S. GRIER, PTAENTEE AND MANUFACTURER
MILFORD, DELAWARE.



CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST WITH TESTIMONIALS
FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

The advantages to be derived from the use of the evaporator, if only for the saving of cull fruit, are too evident to need any explanation.

THE BEST MACHINE

under test, is what the fruit grower needs. If it is not convenient for you to give this machine an inspection personally, send for catalogue of description and testimonials and read what

Those Who Have Used It Say.

Address, GEO. S. GRIER, MILFORD, DEL.,
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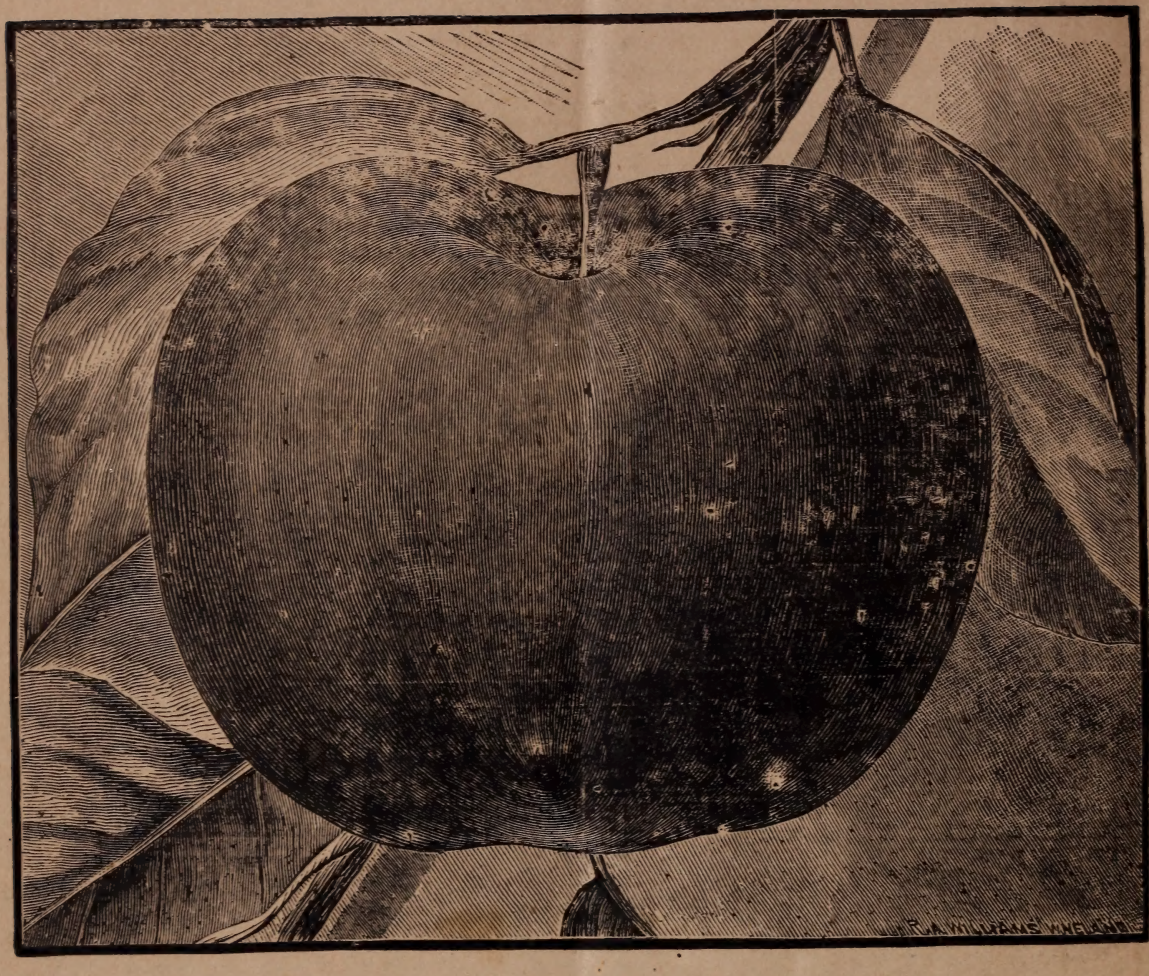

DELAWARE RED WINTER APPLE.